

Elland Urban District Council

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

of the Elland Urban District.

1969

N. E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Public Health Officers

ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Medical Officer of Health

N.E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Also Divisional Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Miss M.P. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O (Dublin), B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.H. WOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M. Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A.W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspectors Diploma,
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.R. GRACE, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors
Examination Board, R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma.
A.L. MASON, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors
Examination Board.

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control

E. MITCHELL, M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R.A. WOOD

Clerk

Mrs. E. SPARKS

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL:

Assistant County Medical Officer

Dr. J.P. BRADNOCK, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced June 1969)
Dr. M.G.P. MCXON, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M. (Terminated June 1969)

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate,
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors

Miss E.V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate.
Miss S. WADSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate
(Terminated September 1969)

Miss B. BROWN-KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate,
Queen's Nurse.

Miss S.M. GRAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate,
(Commenced October 1969).

Midwives

Mrs. C.M. LAZAREVIC, S.C.M.

Home Nurses

Mrs. A.K. MILLS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Terminated February 1969)

Mrs. V.J. MORAN, S.R.N.

Mrs. J.M. PEEVERS, S.R.N.

Miss H. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mental Welfare Officers

S. PARKINSON (Senior)

A.B. BURTON, S.R.N., R.M.N.

E.K. DARLINGTON

Orthopaedic Surgeon

** K.S. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S (Edin).

Ophthalmic Surgeon

** S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

** S.B. DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

Dental Officers

G.A. THOMPSON, D. Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., County Orthodontist.

M.R. HOLLINGS, F.D.S., B.Ch.D., Specialist in Advanced
Conservative Dentistry.

W.A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.

H.G. THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

E. THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.

Mrs. J.A. NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

Divisional County Ambulance Service Depot

W. ANDERSON

** Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for 1969, the year previous to my appointment as Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services. The present Divisional Unit comprises the former Brighouse and Todmorden Divisions, your Medical Officer having similar functions and responsibilities in the other seven districts in the combined area.

The Registrar General's estimated figure for the mid-year population was 18,300, which is 50 less than the corresponding estimate for 1968. This slight decline in the population occurred in spite of the fact that there was a natural increase of births over deaths of 46 during the year, and follows the trend noted in previous years. However, generally the vital statistics make encouraging reading. The birth rate has increased in 12 months from 15.4 to 16.3 per 1,000 population and when the area comparability factor is applied so that this can be accurately compared to other regions, we find the Elland figure is slightly ahead of the Administrative County and the rest of the Country as a whole. It is, however, unfortunate to have to report that the proportion of illegitimate births continues at a high level, 11.1 per cent of the total live births being illegitimate. Although every attempt is made to provide extra care and supervision for the unmarried mother and her child, these children may be at a disadvantage, and in the year under consideration, the infant mortality rate in illegitimate children was double that of legitimate births. The infant mortality rate as a whole, however, showed a dramatic reduction over the previous year, and the still birth rate was half that of England and Wales. Again there were no maternal deaths and this country as a whole is at the forefront in the prevention of maternal mortality.

The death rate over the year showed a pleasing decrease compared with 1968, but is still slightly higher than that of the Administrative County and England and Wales. The major causes of death continue to be diseases of the heart and circulation, followed by cancer, then vascular lesions of the nervous system. It is interesting to note that, in each of these groups there is a decrease compared with the previous year and it is particularly pleasing to note the substantially lower figure for deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. However, deaths from chest infection and acute respiratory conditions increased by nearly 70 per cent above the 1968 level, the major influenza epidemic which occurred a year ago being a serious contributory factor.

Turning to infectious disease, it is evident that measles vaccination must be regarded as a singularly successful measure of preventing not only the disease but, in a number of cases, the unfortunate complications, such as deafness. During the year, five cases only were notified, compared with 216 in the previous 12 months. In the face of these figures it is

seen that the necessity to suspend vaccination temporarily, due to unpleasant reactions with one particular type of vaccine, was unfortunate. These difficulties have been overcome and again an active vaccination policy is being pursued to avoid a build up of susceptibles in the child population. The level of notification of other infectious diseases likewise was satisfactory.

During the year, the Mass Radiography Unit held sessions at the Wainwright Hall, Nu-Swift Ltd., S. Wilkinson and Sons, Bondina Ltd. and Kagan Textiles Ltd. A large number of persons were examined and three cases of Tuberculosis were found. Since these examinations were mainly in selected groups, it is not a valid exercise to apply these statistics to the community as a whole. In the future it is likely that the Unit will continue to concentrate its activity on specially selected groups in industry, and immigrant populations.

Turning to immunisation procedures, the revised immunisation schedules under the West Riding Computer Scheme introduced in April 1968, mean that primary immunisation courses are now completed at the age of 14 months instead of six months as previously. In this initial period of transition there was thus an apparent fall in the number of courses completed during the year. However, it is confidently expected that the benefit of the new procedure will be demonstrated in subsequent years by significant raising of the percentage of children completing the full primary course.

Play facilities and care of the pre-school child continues to be provided by the County Council's Day Nursery in Brighouse for children in certain priority groups. The new regulations concerning the inspection and registration of Child Minders and Day Nurseries, introduced at the end of the previous year, are designed to ensure that satisfactory standards of care and supervision of these children are maintained, as well as the provision of a stimulating environment.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be active and the number of children examined under the School Health Service showed a slight increase over the previous year. In addition, facilities for the provision of child guidance and speech therapy were improved with the appointment of specialist staff based in Brighouse during the year.

Towards the other end of the age span, supervision and community care of the elderly continues to be active. The Chiropody Service continues to be popularly attended and the development of Warden supervision of the elderly represents an important advance in caring for this group at particular risk of social isolation with its risk of all too frequently serious consequences. At the end of 1969, there were four Warden schemes in Elland, and it is hoped to extend this service by the provision of private 'visiting' schemes in the near future.

It would be remiss not to include, at this point, a tribute to the invaluable role of the voluntary workers who continue to fulfil such an important role in providing for the needs of the "senior citizens".

The Public Health Department continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that Regulations were observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk. Brucella organisms were cultured in 39 samples during the year. It is pleasing to note the continuing co-operation of farmers in singling out the affected cows. Government proposals to introduce an eradication scheme in the near future will, it is hoped, represent an appreciable step forward in the control of this disease which may cause considerable ill health in human beings. Further progress has been made in the avoidance of contamination of milk supplies by the introduction of the T.T.C. test to ensure that traces of antibiotics are not present.

Progress in the clearance of unfit houses continued with an increased number of unfit houses being demolished, accompanied by the highest recorded number of Council houses erected in any year since the War. Elland may be justifiably proud of its effort to provide good housing not only by the elimination and replacement of patently unfit property, but by encouraging improvements to be carried out with grant aid in appropriate cases. It is to be hoped that, under the provisions of the 1969 Housing Act, basic modern amenities will be supplied to an increasing number of those houses which, although old, are structurally sound and suitable for improvement.

Finally, may I express, on behalf of the department, appreciation for the courtesy of the Members of the Council, and to thank Mr. Wood, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his invaluable help and co-operation.

SAMUEL H. BROCK

Medical Officer of Health

December, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969

Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area

Area (in acres)	5,951
Population: Census 1961: 18,357	
Estimated 1969 (Mid year)	18,300
Average number of persons per acre	3.1
Number of inhabited houses	7,207
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	1.21
Average number of persons per house	2.54
Rateable value	£540,928
Product of a penny rate	£2,115

The Manager of the Elland Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that at the end of the year the number of unemployed persons in the Elland area was 47 men and six women, exclusive of severely disabled persons who were unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions, of whom there are four (three men and one woman).

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	126	139	265
Illegitimate	17	16	33
TOTAL	143	155	298

Live Birth Rate: 16.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Birth Rate: 17.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 11.1

Still Births

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 6.7

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
	144	156	300

Deaths

<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
120	132	252

Crude Death Rate: 13.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population.
Adjusted Death Rate: 13.5 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	4	5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Total:	16.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Legitimate:	15.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Illegitimate:	30.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks):	10.1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week):	6.7
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined)	13.3

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live and still births</u>
Nil	Nil

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1969 FOR THE
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Aggregate of U.D's	Aggregate of R.D's	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	England and Wales
Crude Birth	16.80	17.20	16.90	16.30	16.30
Adjusted Birth	17.20	16.70	17.10	-	17.90
Crude Death	12.30	10.00	11.60	11.90	13.80
Adjusted Death	12.90	12.00	12.60	-	13.50
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Other	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
All forms	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer	2.22	1.82	2.10	2.35	3.01
Cerebro -					
Vascular Disease	1.83	1.36	1.70	*	1.75
Circulatory Diseases	4.67	3.71	4.39	*	6.01
Respiratory Diseases	1.81	1.41	1.69	*	1.64
Maternal Mortality	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.19	-
Infant Mortality	19.30	18.10	18.90	18.10	16.80
Neo-Natal Mortality	12.60	11.40	12.30	12.00	10.10
Stillbirth	13.80	21.70	13.50	13.20	6.70

* Figures not available

The Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE 1

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ELLAND RESIDENTS IN 1969

Cause of Death	All Ages		Total
	M	F	
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Causes	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	2	8	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	2	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	6	15
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	4	4
Chronic Heart Disease	-	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	-	4	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	41	39	80
Other forms of Heart Disease	3	10	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	16	16	32
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	6	10
Pneumonia	7	8	15
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	9
Asthma	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Appendicitis	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	-	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	-	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1	3
TOTALS:	120	132	252

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 18,300, as compared with 18,350 for 1968, and compares with the figure for the 1961 Census of 18,357. There were 298 live births and 252 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of 46 in the population this year.

The crude birth rate for the year is 16.3 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 15.4 and is the same as the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.10 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole, and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 17.9. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 17.1 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 16.3.

There were 33 illegitimate births, representing 11.1% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were two stillbirths. This gives a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 13.5 and the rate for England and Wales is 13.2.

The death rate for the Urban District is 13.8 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.6 below the figure for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.98% and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.5. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.6 for the Administrative County and 11.9 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 110 (compared with 123 in 1968)
2. Cancer - 55 (compared with 57 in 1968)
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 32 (compared with 44 in 1968)
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 30 (compared with 18 in 1968)

Infant Deaths

There were five infant deaths in the Urban District of Elland during 1969, all of which occurred in hospital.

The infant death rate of 16.8 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 18.9, and for England and Wales of 18.1, and has fallen from a rate of 28.3 for this district in 1968.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Elland during 1969.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

General provisions of health services throughout the area continued to function as in previous years.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners who have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for both Elland Urban District and the neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211 and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly and the total for last year is given for comparison after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Elland alone.

TABLE 2
BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION
STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1969

PATIENTS										
1969 MONTH	(a) Outpatients	(b) Admissions	(c) Discharges	(d) Transfers	(e) Accident Patients	(f) Totals per Month	Emergency Patients	Sitting Cases	Stretcher Cases	Miles
January	1,685	224	72	21	61	2,063	141	1,825	238	14,268
February	1,351	209	69	15	59	1,703	141	1,458	245	12,431
March	1,425	201	72	17	64	1,779	126	1,554	223	13,064
April	1,377	182	62	10	77	1,708	111	1,501	207	12,370
May	1,547	198	85	9	85	1,924	125	1,699	225	13,394
June	1,507	195	94	13	79	1,888	129	1,641	247	13,045
July	1,481	182	80	12	74	1,829	128	1,628	201	13,389
August	1,351	180	74	18	67	1,690	129	1,494	196	12,168
September	1,507	182	64	23	70	1,846	130	1,638	208	12,744
October	1,662	182	74	16	72	2,006	124	1,802	204	13,138
November	1,483	187	96	20	65	1,851	134	1,632	219	12,573
December	1,379	215	91	11	98	1,794	161	1,539	255	13,103
TOTALS										
1969	17,755	2,337	933	185	871	22,081	1,579	19,411	2,670	155,687
1968	17,706	2,177	927	168	943	21,921	1,393	19,287	2,634	155,932

Nursing in the Home

Three home nurses are employed in Elland. Altogether 10,406 visits were made and 507 cases were treated during the year.

A variety of equipment is available for loan to patients being nursed at home and increasing use is being made of disposable pads with incontinent patients.

Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of the year 152 cases in the Elland area were being provided with a Home Help, and 51 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 160 were still being attended.

Of the 203 attended during 1969, 198 were for the care of old people and chronic sick, two were where the housewife was ill, and three were maternity cases. In the maternity cases the Home Help was provided for two weeks.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 3.

Chiropody

Probably one of the greatest boons provided is that of chiropody and this service continues to be very popular.

Altogether 764 old people and 9 physically handicapped persons were treated through the County Council scheme and approximately another hundred people were treated under the scheme of the Stainland and Greetland Nursing Associations. Forty percent of the old people treated had to be treated in their own homes as domiciliary cases.

There is a slight decrease in the number of patients treated under the County's scheme.

In general, patients continue to have attention at bi-monthly intervals. If the condition demands additional attention this has been arranged.

Cervical Cytology

Clinics for the early detection of Cancer of the womb and breast are held regularly in Elland. A simple and painless smear test is performed and patients are also shown the technique of self-examination of the breast. In 1969, 160 women attended.

Old People's Welfare Committee

Elland Council is fortunate in having a most progressive and flourishing Committee for the welfare of elderly citizens. The various districts are well represented and members attend bi-monthly meetings with evident enthusiasm. It is indeed a Committee where co-ordination of all the relevant associations has been obtained, and maintained, to the general benefit of all who desire help.

Home Safety Committee

The Home Safety Committee meets bi-monthly and every effort is made to decrease the number of accidents in the home. In many instances these could, with a little foresight, have been avoided.

Excepting the occasions when houses and whole families are burnt, there is little drama, and no press value is attached to accidents occurring in the privacy of a household. Yet the number of these is tremendous, deaths far exceeding those caused by many dreaded diseases, and, apart from those who die as a result, many more are crippled for life.

HOSPITALS

Infectious Disease

There was little call this year on the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, which now takes our cases.

Tuberculosis

The majority of cases requiring admission to hospital are received into Northowram Hall Hospital.

Maternity

This service continues as before. Some of our cases go to Huddersfield and Bradford, but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. The liaison between the hospital staff and that of the Health Department continues to be excellent.

Old People

Hospital accommodation provided for old people who are not acutely ill continues to be difficult. The demand for such accommodation is as great as ever and may be expected to increase, and the position may be expected to deteriorate when the Regional Hospital Board implements its policy of reducing the number of geriatric beds in Halifax.

TABLE 3 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN OPEN
Combined Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Clinics	Clay House, Greetland	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-4 pm.
Infant Welfare Clinics	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland Mechanics Inst. Stainland	Every Wednesday & Thursday, 2-4 pm. Every Tuesday, 2-4 pm. Every Friday, 2-4 pm.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Carried out at all Minor Ailments Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres by appointment	
Minor Ailment Clinics	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland	By appointment By appointment
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Monday to Friday, 9 am - 12 noon
Venereal Disease Clinics	Royal Halifax Infirmary Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield	<u>FEMALES & CHILDREN</u>) Tuesday, 2-4 pm; 4.30-6.0 pm. <u>MALES:</u> Thursday, 2-4 pm; 4.30-6.0 pm. <u>FEMALES:</u> Monday, 4.30-6.30 pm. Wednesday, 11-12 noon. Friday, 2-3 pm. <u>MALES:</u> Monday, 2-4 pm. Wednesday, 10-11 am; 4.30-6.30pm, Friday, 3-4 pm
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinics	Clay House, Greetland Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Wednesdays - alternate afternoons) By Wednesdays - alternate mornings) appointment
Consultant Clinics - Ear, Nose & Throat and Orthopaedic	Divisional Clinic, Lawson Road, Brighouse	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland	Daily (by appointment) Friday mornings (by appointment)
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Friday afternoons (by appointment).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act, the scope of the service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In Elland, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The West Riding County Council employed one full-time midwife in the Urban District during the year. There was a further decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements during 1969 and the percentage of babies born at home fell to 19%. The midwife is trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighouse Ambulance Station, and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

TABLE 4

LABOURS CONDUCTED BY THE MIDWIVES DURING 1969

Labours conducted -

(a)	As midwives	56
(b)	As maternity nurses	-
(c)	Total	56

Of the 300 children born to Elland residents during the year, 56 were born at home. This figure does not give a complete picture of the work carried out by the midwife for, in addition, some mothers were discharged from hospital 48 hours after their confinements and had to be attended by the Domiciliary Midwives. This practice will tend to increase as an ever higher proportion of births take place in hospital.

Ante-Natal Clinic

Table 5 gives particulars of the attendances of the Ante-Natal Clinics. It will be seen that 46 mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, making 200 attendances.

TABLE 5

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of sessions	48	34	26	25	26
Total number of individual expectant mothers	76	77	41	46	46
Total number of attendances	428	329	288	200	200

Infant Welfare Clinics

Table 6 gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres.

TABLE 6

ATTENDANCES AT THE RESPECTIVE INFANT WELFARE CLINICS IN 1969

	ELLAND	GREETLAND	STAINLAND	TOTAL
Number of sessions	100 (49 Dr.s sessions)	50 (48 Dr.s sessions)	51 (13 Dr.s sessions)	201 (110 Dr.s sessions)
Individual children attending	321	252	123	696
Medical Consultations	704	591	129	1,424
Average number of Medical Consultations per session	14.4	12.3	10.0	12.9
Attendances of children born in 1969	1,393	1,017	297	2,707
Attendances of children over 1 year	1,580	1,076	306	2,962
Total attendances	2,973	2,093	603	5,669
Average attendances per session	29.7	41.9	11.8	28.2

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1969, 13 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in three cases.

Orthopaedic Clinic

During the year, 23 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Eversion of Feet	2
Inversion of Feet	4
Deformed Toes	1
Knock Knees	7
Bow Legs	1
Other conditions	5
? Congenital deformity of hip	3

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of Schools in Division	41
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1969	9,721
Number of children examined at school during 1969	2,893
(this figure is made up as follows)	
Routine examinations	2,151
Re-examinations	742
Number of children referred for treatment	246

Minor Ailments Clinic

409 children attended at the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics

679 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 391 cases.

Dental Clinic

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

<u>Dental Inspection and Treatment</u>	
Number of children inspected	8,245
Number of children offered treatment	4,354
Number of children treated	3,243
Number of attendances	9,719
<u>Number of Extractions</u>	
Temporary Teeth	3,344
Permanent Teeth	1,013
<u>Number of Fillings</u>	
Temporary Teeth	502
Permanent Teeth	7,042
<u>Number of General Anaesthetics</u>	1,590

Special Schools

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs, and altogether 86 children from the Division were in such schools in 1969. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	5
Partially Deaf	2
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	5
Physically Handicapped	12
Maladjusted	6
Educationally Subnormal	46
In Epileptic Colonies	2
In Open Air Schools	7
TOTAL:	86

Speech Therapy

57 children were seen at this Divisional Clinic during the year.

Child Guidance

177 children were seen at the Divisional Child Guidance Clinic in Brighouse, which commenced here in October 1968.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based in Brighouse to serve this area. In addition, we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the very much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. The holiday and off duty relief arrangements with the officers based in Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance Staffs.

In-Service Training

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Younghusband Course for Social Workers.

Residential Hostels

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council now has two hostels at West Ardsley, and we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre

Brighouse Junior Training Centre provided places for eight females and four males over the age of 16 years, in addition to 23 juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive training centre is now under construction at Rastrick and this will accommodate 108 patients of all ages and will include a special care unit. In the meantime, 12 adult patients from this area are travelling daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton and a few patients are also attending Centres run by other local authorities.

Mental Subnormality

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

Number of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	116
Number awaiting admission to hospital	-
Number of admissions to hospital for short stay care in 1969	16

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply

It is estimated that 99% of the inhabited houses of the Urban District are now on the public water supply. The remaining houses have private supplies from springs and wells, the majority of which are liable to contamination.

The Engineer and Manager of the Calderdale Water Board informs me that during the year -

187 new dwellinghouses were furnished with a supply; Extensions and replacements of supply have been carried out to the following:-

Little Bradley Site, West Vale	480 yds. of 4" main
Fall Spring Gardens, Stainland	490 yds. of 4" main
Green Lane Site, West Vale	131 yds. of 4" main
Whitwell Green Lane site, Elland	110 yds. of 4" main
Whitwell Green Lane site, Elland	107 yds. of 4" main
Greenfield Close site, Stainland	90 yds. of 6" main
St. Helen's Square, Holywell Green	100 yds. of 4" main
Lower Edge Road site, Elland	143 yds. of 4" main
Old Earth site, Elland	50 yds. of 4" A.C. main
Hammerstones Road and Hullen Edge Road, Elland	492 yds. of 6" main

Eight tests for plumbo-solvency were carried out on two private water supplies in Greetland and Stainland, all of which were reported as satisfactory.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Authority is the supervising body.

Public Baths

I am obliged to Mr. R.G. Smith, Baths and Halls Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1969:-

Mixed Bathing	60,613
Schoolchildren's Classes	14,745
Slipper Baths	3,252

HOUSING

At the end of 1969, 980 post-War Council houses had been erected in the Elland Urban District, the highest number yet completed in a single year, being more than twice the number for 1967, the last peak year.

The position year by year is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Completed</u>
1946	-
1947	5
1948	46
1949	33
1950	30
1951	56
1952	10
1953	32
1954	52
1955	26
1956	34
1957	28
1958	12
1959	32
1960	28
1961	16
1962	32
1963	28
1964	31
1965	78
1966	67
1967	91
1968	24
1969	189

In addition, 73 houses have been built by private enterprise during the year. With the enthusiasm of the Council and the stimulation given to private builders, the elimination of all unsatisfactory homes may be anticipated.

During the year, 125 houses in clearance areas were represented.

Action taken during the year

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	No. of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas	175	274	121
Not in or around Clearance Areas	2	1	1
As a result of procedure under Sec.16 or 17(included in above)	2	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	26	47	17
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	3	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
After Informal action - by owner			2
After Formal Notice - Housing Acts:-			
(a) by owner			2
(b) by local authority			-
Previously included in a Closing, Demolition or Clearance Order			-
Houses in which defects were remedied			11
Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:-			
(a) Clearance areas			139
(b) Overcrowding			6
NEW DWELLINGS			
Number of new dwellings completed during the year:-			
(a) by the local authority			189
(b) by private enterprise			73

GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT
OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions	2	2	-
(b) Improvements	79	69	53

Atmospheric Pollution

In the course of the year, one further smoke control area was confirmed and will affect a total of 591 premises. There are now eight smoke control areas in operation, covering 2,740 premises, and during the year, two further areas were approved by the Council. The position now is that two-fifths of the houses in Elland are in smoke control areas.

Difficulties continue with regard to the emission of smoke and fumes from some local industries, and every possible avenue is being explored to find a solution to this nuisance.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Elland since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria Immunisation.

As with previous years, the figures of children immunised are given in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceeding this. The first group shows children who can be regarded as at maximum protection. Booster doses are given before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st December, 1969, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1955:-

Age at 31.12.69 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1969	1-4 1968-65	5-9 1964-60	10-14 1954-55	Under 15 Total
a) 1965-1969	15	860	1,042	125	2,042
b) 1955-1964	-	-	134	820	954

New Immunisation schedules were introduced in April 1968. Primary courses are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months, as previously, and this has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of courses completed this year. Only 74 children completed a full course of primary immunization against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, 100 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

The prophylactics used were three doses of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years of age.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Records were received in respect of 124 primary vaccinations and 14 re-vaccinations carried out on Elland residents under the age of 16 years. This compares with last year's figures of 156 vaccinations and 16 re-vaccinations. The figures no longer give a complete picture of the number of vaccinations carried out in the district, as the West Riding County Council no longer requires records of persons over the age of 16.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 748 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren attending schools in the original Brighthouse Health Division. Parents of 569, or 76%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1968 of 81.4%. Of these children, 548 were tested. 15 of them, or 3%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 503 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

42 child contacts received skin tests. None of these were positive. 51 children received B.C.G. vaccination, including nine babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In the course of the year records were received in respect of 228 persons who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 745 children were given booster doses.

These figures, too, relate to the original Brighthouse Division, as it has not been possible to produce separate returns for Elland.

Vaccination against Measles

Measles vaccine became available in April, 1968, for young children, and later in the year the vaccination scheme was extended to include all children who had not previously had Measles. There was quite a good response, but, unfortunately, during the latter half of 1969, the scheme had to be suspended owing to scarcity of supplies of vaccine.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

There were five cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. Most of these were mild cases and all occurred in children.

Measles

Five cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with 216 cases last year.

Whooping Cough

No cases of Whooping Cough were noted during 1969.

Infective Jaundice

This disease became notifiable on the 15th June, 1968, and 18 cases were notified during 1969.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 9.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were three notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, as compared with four in 1968. No cases transferred into the district. Eight respiratory cases recovered and were removed from the register. Three cases removed from the district and three patients on the register died this year. The number on the register thus reduced by 11 to 59 respiratory cases.

One case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified this year.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made again for all contacts of new cases to be investigated, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as far as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Elland Urban District is 163 in respect of 59 respiratory cases on the register.

All the three new cases were males, one of whom was in the 20/25 group, another was aged 63, and a third 68.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and to distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were distributed as usual and the usual annual day trip was made to the seaside for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Madd Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July, and sessions were held at the Wainwright Hall, Nu-Swift Limited, S. Wilkinson & Sons Limited, Bondina Limited, and Kagan Textiles Limited.

I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small portion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Examinations carried out:-			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	998	668	1,666
(b) Number recalled for large film	11	2	13
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings:-			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	2	-	2
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	2	1	3
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	1	-	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis:-			
Bronchiectasis	-	1	1
Emphysema	1	-	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1

TABLE 7 - NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1969

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Infective Jaundice	18	-	-
Measles	5	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	4	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
TOTALS:	32	5	-

TABLE 8 - MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1969

	SCARLET FEVER	TUBERCULOSIS :- LUNGS	OTHER	ENCEPHALITIS	DYSENTERY	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	PARATYPHOID	FOOD POISONING	TOTALS
January	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	6
February	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
March	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	11
April	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
May	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
September	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
October	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	7
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	5	3	1	-	4	5	-	18	-	-	36

TABLE 9 - TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1969

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of work carried out by the department during 1969. The various sections of the report show details of continuing progress throughout the year in all fields of work. Attention was directed to Housing, Food Hygiene, Factories, Offices and Shops, Smoke Control, Public Cleansing and Petroleum Installations, items of work about which much can be written. There is very much work done in the field and in the office which does not appear in print, but nevertheless forms an important part of our duties.

May I thank members of staff who gave me valuable assistance during the year and provided much of the material for this report, and to my typist who has compiled and assembled the report in addition to her other routine work,

I am indebted to Dr. Gordon, who has given guidance on many occasions, and to my colleagues in other departments who never hesitate to give assistance when required.

Finally, my appreciation and thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the many ways in which they have given support to our work during the year, and I trust that our efforts in future years will continue to merit that support.

RONALD H. WOOD

Chief Public Health Inspector

December, 1970

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Cafes and Snack Bars	11
Butchers shops with preparation rooms	13
Butchers shops	3
Fried fish and chip shops	15
Bakehouses with shops	9
Bakehouses	1
Other food shops	59
School Canteens	6
Ice Cream retailers	71

The standard of hygiene in food premises in Elland is very good and co-operation with food traders was maintained throughout the year. A total of 883 visits were made to various food premises throughout the district.

There were 12 complaints by members of the public of the sale of food found to be unsatisfactory. All were investigated and in each case a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturer of each food concerned.

MEAT INSPECTION

Five private slaughterhouses within the Council's area continued in use until June, 1969, when the number was reduced to four by reason of the closure of Harry Wood's premises at Wistons Lane. The facilities offered by these slaughterhouses are adequate at the present time for the number of animals dressed.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 408 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected 4,894 animals which had been slaughtered and dressed on these premises, a decrease on last year's figures.

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected each month of the year:-

Month	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	114	47	2	37	405	161	766
February	105	31	-	48	316	97	597
March	101	19	-	85	237	132	574
April	63	23	-	34	98	61	279
May	46	27	3	9	57	64	206
June	62	19	2	19	126	44	273
July	41	25	-	34	181	32	313
August	48	30	1	51	237	46	413
September	60	21	-	17	225	39	362
October	55	22	1	29	216	46	369
November	56	27	-	34	189	44	350
December	52	26	1	31	207	75	392
TOTAL:	803	317	11	428	2494	841	4894

The amount of diseased meat and offal condemned during the year was 1 ton, 5 cwts. 2 qtrs. and 6 lbs.

The following table gives details of meat condemned during the year:-

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,120	11	428	2,494	841
Number inspected	1,120	11	428	2,494	841
<u>1. All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
(1) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	22	-	3
(2) Carcass of which some part or organ as condemned	131	1	-	103	23
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysterci	11.69%	9.09%	5.12%	4.12%	2.73%
<u>2. Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
(1) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.12%
<u>3. Cysticercosis:-</u>					
(1) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

1. Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Sampling of milk forms a regular part of your Inspectors' duties and during this year 120 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The following table gives details of these samples.

Statutory Samples	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory		
		Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Untreated	112	-	105 (1 void)	-
Pasteurised	5	5	5	-
Sterilised	3	-	-	3

During the year the T.T.C (Triphenyl Tetrazonal Chloride) test for anti-biotics in milk was introduced. Of 56 samples submitted for examination, all were reported as satisfactory.

When a sample of Untreated milk fails the prescribed Methylene Blue test, details of the sample result and source of supply are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request that the Milk Production Officer investigates the reasons for the failure. A further sample of milk from this source is procured and submitted for examination at a later date to ensure that the milk complies with the prescribed standard.

2. Examination of Milk for Brucellosis

112 samples of untreated milk from retailers were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for Brucellosis and six were notified as being positive. By co-operation with the milk producers, the sale of infected milk was stopped and the supply sent for heat treatment until the results of samples from the cows became known. During the year six herds were found to have positive excretors and 427 samples of milk were taken from cows. Of these, 20 were proved to be positive. In each herd the offending cows were identified, isolated and eventually disposed of by the producer, following which the producer was able to resume normal production and distribution of Untreated milk.

A total of 427 samples were taken for examination and the following table shows the results obtained:-

Name of Test	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found to be positive
Ring Test	427	112
Culture Test	112	39

3. Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Council's area and samples of ice cream are taken from retail shops or from street vendors.

21 samples of ice cream taken from these sources were reported as satisfactory.

HAWKERS OF FOOD

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, contains provisions for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

Six persons are registered for the hawking of food within the area.

MARKET STALLS

Elland has the traditional type of open air market and approximately 20 stalls are set out in the market square on Friday of each week. In addition there are two lock-up stalls which are permanently sited on the square. The lock-up premises are used, one for the sale of meat and the other for the sale of fish. The open stalls are used mainly for the sale of clothing, greengrocery, sweet confectionery, biscuits and eggs. 143 inspections were made to ensure that Food Hygiene Regulations were being observed and a good standard of hygiene was maintained throughout the year. The public conveniences on the market square continue to serve a useful purpose, providing as they do a room with sinks and hot and cold water in order that food handlers may have washing facilities.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS

There are 20 persons licensed in accordance with the above Acts to slaughter animals.

WATER SUPPLY

Close attention was given to water supplies throughout the town. It is well known that the bulk supply is provided by the Calderdale Water Board and it is equally well known that many rural areas are still served by private water supplies which are the subject of gross contamination. Many private supplies were eliminated in the Upper Greatland area by the recently installed water distribution scheme, but it appears that there is no possibility of a similar scheme being installed in the Stainland and Sowood areas. Samples taken from private water supplies have very high bacteriological results and further investigation was made during the year in an endeavour to find ways of extending water mains so as to serve at least a few of these properties. One such small scheme, approved by the Council is awaiting Ministry approval. As to the future of many properties in this area which continue to be served by private supplies, coupled with the absence of main drainage, one can only consider that they will, in the course of time, be demolished by action under the Housing Acts.

The following details are given of samples taken during 1969:-

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	13	-	8	-	30	2
Private Supplies	-	-	-	-	8	20

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years, a major portion of your Public Health Inspectors' time has been devoted to matters dealing with atmospheric pollution.

Industrial

A total of 26 smoke observations were carried out under "The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958", and one contravention recorded. Very few nuisances from smoke emission were found as a result of observation and the only continuing problem appears to be that of the Atlas Brickworks. In July, the company closed two kilns which had the effect of reducing smoke emission by more than half of the total emission of earlier years. The Woodman and Blackley Works are controlled by the Alkali Inspector who operates in liaison with the Public Health Inspectors department. Proposals for improving emissions from these works are in the course of discussion between the Alkali Inspector and the company and it is anticipated that in due time pollution from these sources will be further reduced.

Whilst grievances still exist among members of the community it must be stated that continuing steps are being taken to reduce pollution from these special processes.

There were no complaints in respect of Elland Power Station which, by now, has dust arresting equipment of a very high efficiency. Even so, some ash still escapes from the top of the chimney, but little nuisance is caused because of its dispersion over a very wide area.

Domestic

The Council commenced smoke control work in 1962 and excellent progress has been made. This work is often wrongly assessed in terms of expenditure rather than the benefits derived from a healthier and cleaner atmosphere for the community. Records of the volumetric measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere show a continuing marked reduction during the period between 1963, when the first smoke control areas became operative, to 1969. Whereas in 1963, the monthly average figures were, for smoke 214 and for sulphur dioxide 225, measured in microgrammes per cubic metre, they were in 1969, 77 and 150 respectively. All the work and effort is very worthwhile and is producing the cleaner atmosphere envisaged by the Beaver Committee and which is to the benefit of community living.

The Council's smoke control programme continued and during the year confirmation of the West Vale Smoke Control Order was received. The Holywell Green and Stainland (No.3) Smoke Control Orders became operative on the 1st July 1969, and the work of surveying the North and East Ward areas was completed during the year. The Council made the North Ward and East Ward Smoke Control Orders and these were submitted to the Minister for confirmation. A great deal of work has been carried out in the field of smoke control, dealing with works of adaptation, approval of estimates, interviewing householders and so on. A total of 286 domestic smoke observations were carried out in operative areas to see whether in fact the terms of the Orders were being complied with and there were very few cases where smoke was seen to be emitted from chimneys. In cases where smoke emission was found there was invariably misunderstanding on either the choice of solid fuels or the technique of using a new appliance, and in the majority of cases it was possible, by explanation and co-operation with the householder, to eliminate any further smoke emission. At the end of the year eight Smoke Control Orders were in operation covering 3,633 acres and embracing 3,022 dwellinghouses and other premises. More than one half of the acreage of the town and almost one half of the dwellinghouses are now included in operative Smoke Control areas.

Towards the end of the year, there was concern about future supplies of solid smokeless fuel, but fortunately, Elland was not affected by this problem. This may be due to the increasing demand for appliances using piped fuels to replace solid fuel burning appliances. In any event, the fuel position is being kept in focus, locally and nationally.

The investigation of atmospheric pollution continues to be carried out in collaboration with the West Riding County Council, who record information for the National Survey of Air Pollution conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The information provided by apparatus sited in Elland provides a small but useful contribution to national statistics on air pollution.

The following table indicates the pollution figures for each month of the year 1969:-

DEPOSIT GAUGE & LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGE

Month	Deposit Gauge				Sulphur Lead Peroxide Method
	Inches Rainfall	Tons per sq. mile			Milligrammes SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day
		Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January	3.05	9.64	9.87	19.51	2.62
February	1.53	5.33	6.71	12.04	2.00
March	2.90	10.85	7.11	17.96	1.90
April	3.46	13.64	13.89	27.53	1.35
May	3.46	9.09	8.50	17.59	1.65
June	2.24	12.30	5.79	18.09	0.84
July	1.27	9.48	3.78	13.26	0.71
August	2.08	10.61	6.22	16.83	0.95
September	1.53	7.18	5.13	12.31	1.38
October	1.07	8.10	4.71	12.81	1.73
November	5.08	5.53	12.50	18.03	1.57
December	2.05	4.47	6.05	10.52	2.18
TOTAL:-	29.72	107.22	90.26	196.48	-
MONTHLY AVERAGE	2.48	8.93	7.52	16.37	1.57

VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

Month	Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	140	302	17	255	492	72
February	101	221	28	208	388	73
March	120	324	33	220	613	97
April	62	137	8	144	230	61
May	62	112	16	150	448	63
June	42	66	16	99	197	35
July	22	56	10	63	121	33
August	37	93	7	79	160	32
September	47	95	15	104	182	67
October	84	201	15	141	296	53
November	83	229	16	148	295	46
December	124	256	31	191	353	76
MONTHLY AVERAGE	77 (90)			150 (170)		

AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES/CUBIC METRE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

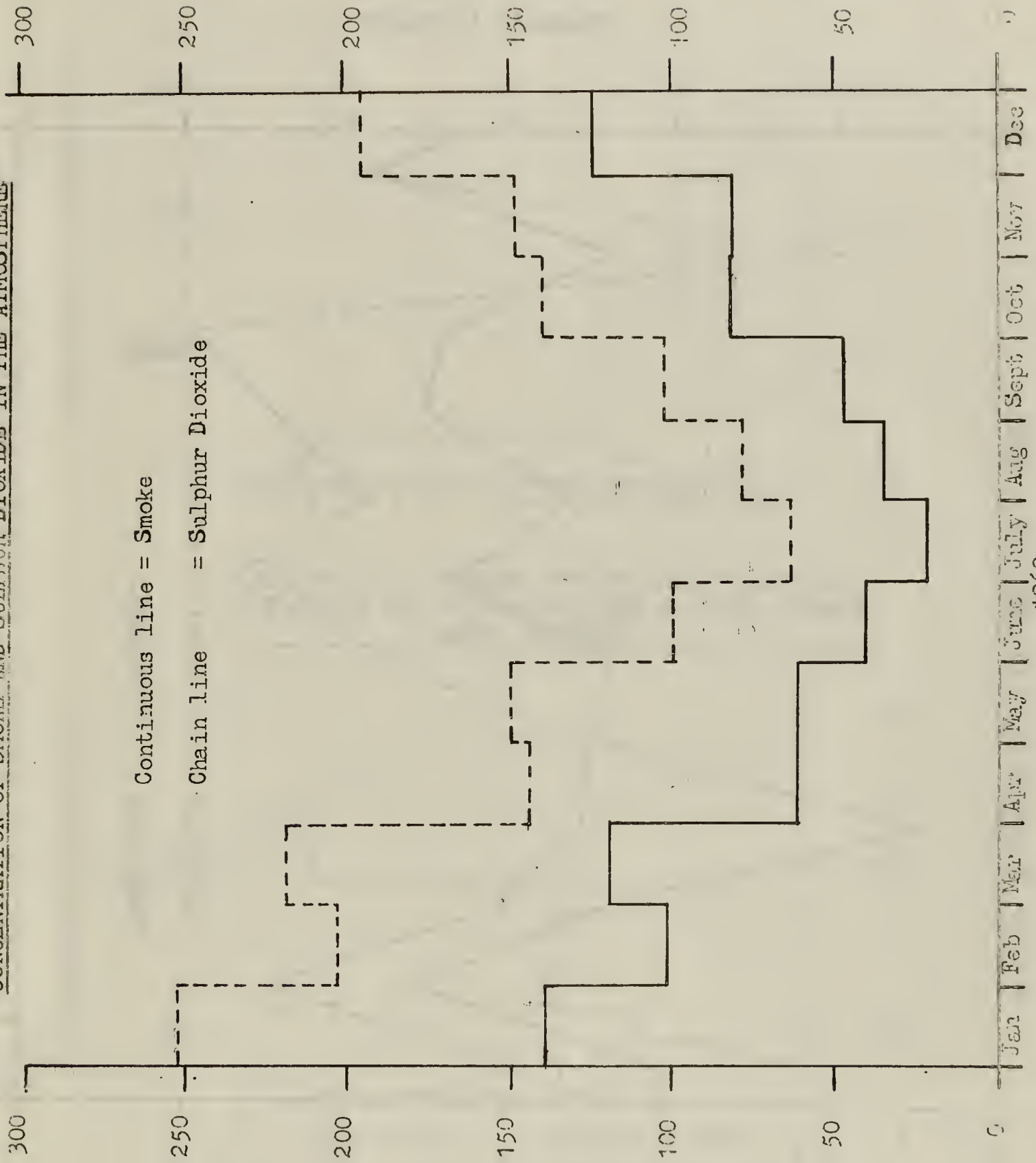
Year	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
1963	214	225
1964	195	246
1965	199	224
1966	191	235
1967	105	168
1968	90	170
1969	77	150

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

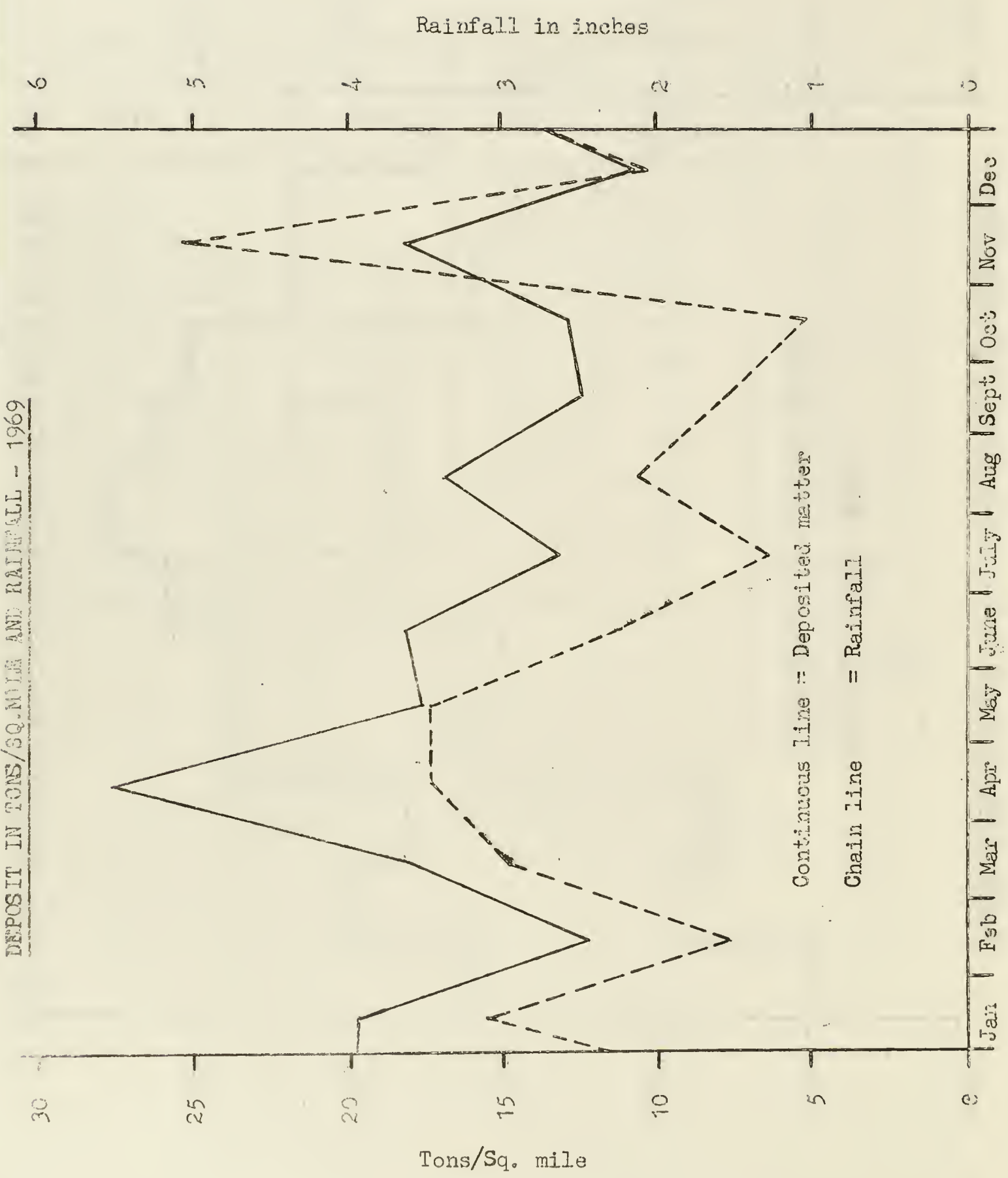
Area	Acres	Number of		Date of Operation of Order
		Houses	Other Premises	
Elland (No.1)	9	106	Nil	1.12.63
Stainland (No.1)	12	173	Nil	1.12.63
Greetland (No.1)	17	144	Nil	1.12.63
Elland (No.2)	170	378	117	1. 7.67
Stainland (No.2)	657	368	48	1. 7.67
Greetland (No.2)	1,152	932	52	1. 7.68
Stainland (No.3)	983	250	37	1. 7.69
Holywell Green	633	389	28	1. 7.69
West Vale	274	591	86	1. 7.70
North Ward (Elland)	518	254	36	Awaiting Ministry Confirm- ation. Anticipated date
East Ward (Elland)	572	509	38	
				1. 7.71

CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Microgrammes/Cubic Metre

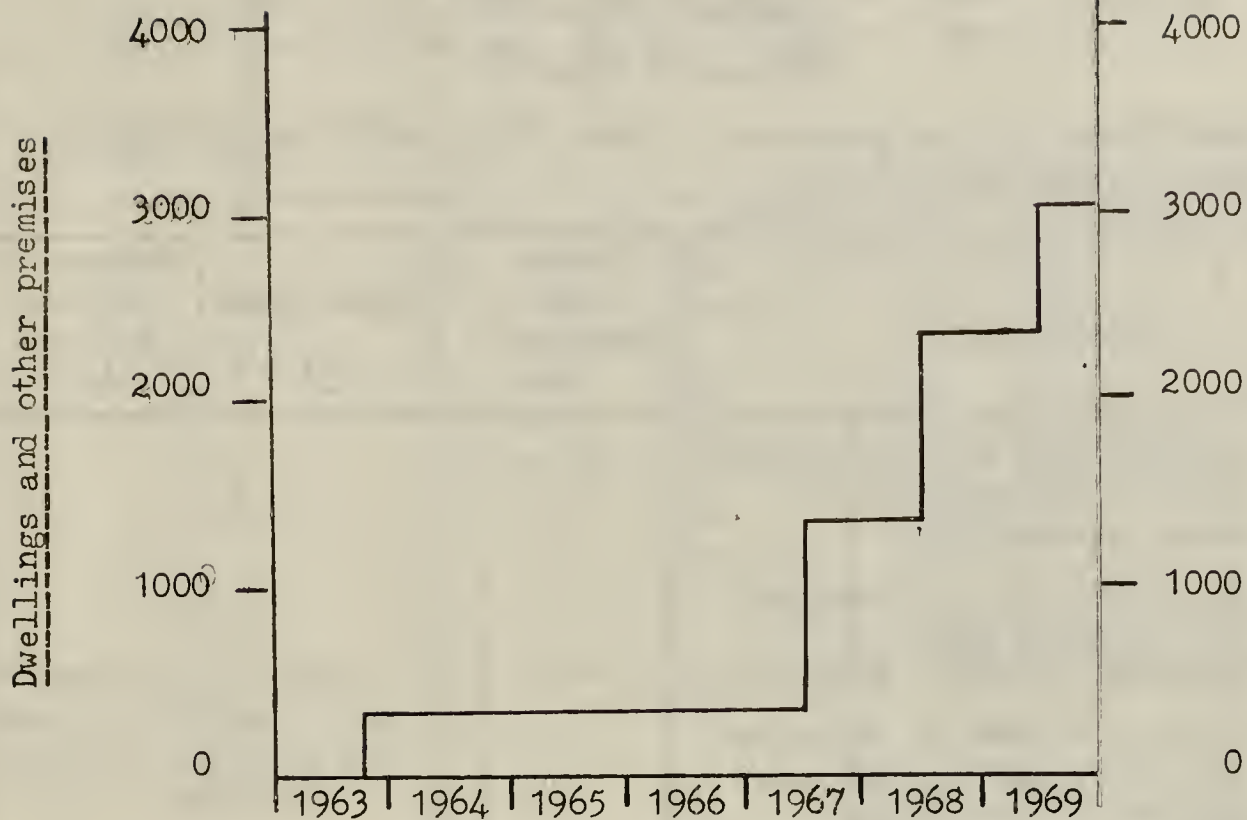


DEPOSIT IN TONS/SQ. MILE AND RAINFALL - 1969

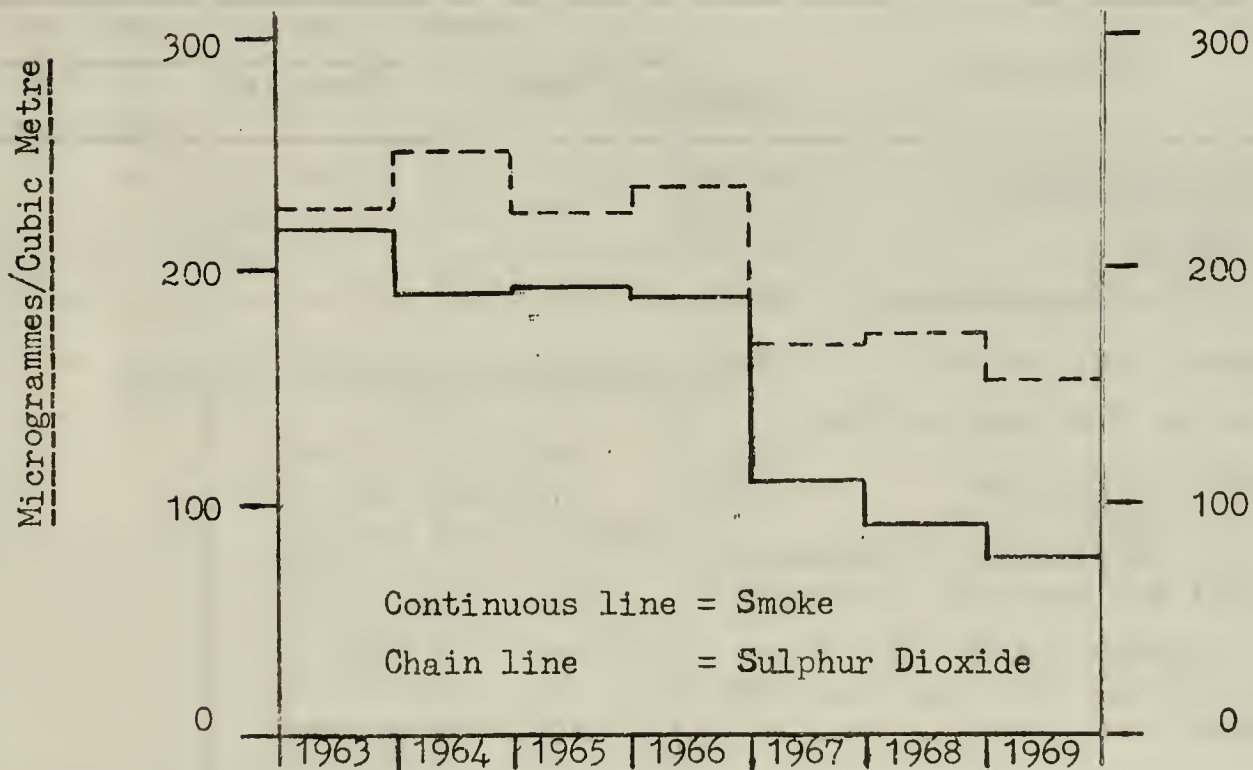


1969

PROGRESS OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS



REDUCTION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE AS SMOKE CONTROL AREAS INCREASE



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)
i) Factories in which Secs.1,2, 3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	172	38	49
iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	2	-	-
TOTAL:-	175	38	49

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were		
	Found	Remedied	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	11	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	3	11	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the preceding Sections of the Factories Act:-

3. OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars (1)	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list requ'd by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	Section 133		Section 134	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)
Wearing) Making etc., Apparel) cleaning and washing	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	2	-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the Sections of the Factories Act relating to Outworkers.

FACTORIES

Below is an analysis of the factories on the Council's factory register at 31st December, 1969. Such a list cannot be absolutely definitive, however, as many factories carry on more than one process. It does, however, show the diversity of industry within the Urban District.

Number of Factories on Register

Woollen industry	29
Cotton industry	3
Garment manufacture	3
Yarns	6
Worsted	5
Blanket manufacture	6
Rag sorting and grinding	1
Dyeing and finishing	6
Synthetic fibres etc.	6
Motor vehicle repairs	16
Metal Spinning	2
Light Engineering	21

Heavy Engineering	3
Foundries	1
Brickworks, refractories & glazed ware	4
Mines & quarries	6
Joinery	10
Bakeries	8
Manufacturing confectioners	1
Animal food manufacture	3
Corn merchants	2
Sausage casing manufacture	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Meat processing	1
Dry cleaners	1
Pattern makers	1
Sectional building manufacturers	1
Developing and printing	4
Local authority depots	2
Paper and board manufacture	1
Making of dentures	1
Mechanical engraving	1
Granulated foam plastics	1
Plastic moulding	2
Machinery belts	1
Carpet pattern books	1
Electricity generators	1
Corn milling	1
Sample and pattern dept	1
Storage	1
Doubling	2
Balling and winding	1
Toolmakers	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act received Royal Assent on 31st July 1963, and makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises.

The Act has been in operation for some five years and in Elland 132 premises are registered. The standard of premises in Elland is quite good and no contraventions were found during the year. No accidents were reported to the department.

TABLE 'A'

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of premises registered at end of the year	No. of registered premises receiving a general insp. during the year
Offices	2	36	3
Retail shops	2	95	5
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	-
Catering Establishments open to the public	1	16	1
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-

TABLE 'B'

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 39

TABLE 'C'

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES AT THE END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	210
Retail shops	229
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering Est. open to the public	60
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL:-	531
Total Males	229
Total Females	302

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	8,849	85
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	269	5
Number infested by a) Rats	126	4
b) Mice	143	1
Number of properties inspected for rats/ or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
Number infested by a) Rats	-	-
b) Mice	-	-

The work of survey and treatment was carried out by a private contractor on behalf of the Council and in co-operation with the Council's Public Health Inspectors. It has been found that this method of operation is speedy, efficient and economical.

The Council is required to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by rodent infestations. The total number of visits made during the year was 274 and as a result of this work, 274 treatments were carried out.

Domestic premises are surveyed and receive treatment free of charge, whilst business premises and factories are charged on a time and material basis.

The Council's refuse tip at Lowfields was treated on two occasions during the year, and the sewage disposal works also received treatment. The sewers were treated twice during the year by the private contractor who is now undertaking all the practical work of rodent control.

73 inspections of filthy and verminous premises were made in connection with disinfection work. Treatments were effectively carried out and proprietary insecticides used in the process.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Apart from fish friers, the only offensive trades on the register are:-

Oil Extractor	1
Gut Scrapers	2
Fat Boilers and Tallow Melters	2

In both the above cases, the gut scraping is carried out at licensed private slaughterhouses, and is done part-time in a separate room provided for that purpose.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The care and up-keep of the public conveniences is the responsibility of the Health Committee. One employee is engaged full time on cleansing duties. At the end of 1969 there were ten blocks of public conveniences and 28 bus shelters on the cleansing rota and the new arrangements for cleansing continue to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A majority of properties in Elland is served by sewers. The number of houses connected to sewers is 7,032 and a further 164 houses have satisfactory private drainage. In spite of progress in recent years to provide extension of sewers to serve outlying areas, parts of Stainland and Sowood continue to be without sewerage. There are approximately 246 houses with unsatisfactory drainage.

Routine work continued during the year on investigation of drainage complaints. This type of work can be very time consuming and often demands constant attention during the period of testing, repair and reinstatement.

During the year 565 inspections and revisits were made. It was found necessary to serve four legal notices in respect of defects and in all cases works were executed by the owners concerned.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The standard of sanitary accommodation continued to improve during 1969. The present numbers are as follow:-

Number of houses provided with waterclosets	7,224
Number of waste-waterclosets	35
Number of pail closets	83
Number of privies	5
Waterclosets provided to existing premises during 1969	119

During the year waterclosets were provided at new houses and at other premises, as follow:-

By means of new bathroom and at factories etc.	72
By Standard Grant	47
New Council Houses	213
New Private Buildings	77

HOUSING

There are 7,207 dwellinghouses in Elland, of which a substantial number are back-to-back, back-to-rock or back-to-earth. One seventh of the total is regarded as unfit by present standards. In addition to the number of unfit houses, there are several hundreds of houses structurally sound, but lacking the basic amenities of modern healthy living.

During the year nine areas of property, including 125 dwellinghouses, were represented in clearance areas. Four Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 78 dwellinghouses and action on the remaining 47 dwellinghouses was deferred.

35 dwellinghouses were closed following Undertakings by owners not to re-let.

A Public Inquiry was held during August at the Council Offices into the West Vale (Adelaide)(No.1), the Green Lane (West Vale)(No.4) and the Stainland Dean/Dog Lane (Stainland) Compulsory Purchase Orders. The first two Orders were confirmed, but the Stainland Dean/Dog Lane Order was not confirmed as the Minister was of the opinion that the owner should have a period of twelve months within which he could improve the property as outlined at the Inquiry.

Improvement of Housing Standards

The Standard Grant Scheme continued satisfactorily throughout the year and many houses were provided with the five basic amenities set out in the Housing Acts. The Council's policy is to secure the improvement of as many houses as possible; such houses must, of course, be structurally sound and capable of improvement.

During the year, 52 houses were provided with a satisfactory standard of amenity by means of Standard Grants at a total cost of £7,130, as compared with 67 houses during 1968 at a cost of £6,714.

The following table shows details of work done in connection with Standard Grants:-

Summary of Standard Grants							
Number of applications received during year	Number of applications approved during year	Number of dwellings completed during year	Amenities Provided				
			Bath	Wash Hand Basin	Hot Water Supply	Internal Watercloset	Ventilated Food Store
72	58	52	47	46	46	47	47

Seven applications for discretionary grant were received during the year and of these, two were approved. One dwellinghouse was completed during the year at a cost of £306.

The Housing Act 1969 came into force on the 25th August, 1969. It makes the system of improvement grants simpler and more flexible, and provides increases in grant. The power to make improvement areas has been streamlined in order to encourage local authorities into action. Towards the end of the year a complete review of the housing clearance programme was undertaken in the light of the 1969 Act and report was made to the Council in December.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

During the year, the total number of inspections and visits made in all branches of the Department was 10,606. 60 notices were served, of which 50 were informal and 10 were statutory.

(A) RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Complaints received at office	184
Nuisances found	288
Re-inspections	464

HOUSING

Overcrowding	4
Improvement Grants	128
Slum Clearance (housing inspections)	1,133
Moveable dwellings	4
Other visits under Housing Act	325

SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	18
Dairies and milk distributors	63
Fish fryers	17
Food preparing premises	92
Registered food shops	20
Food hygiene inspections	610
Hawkers and delivery vehicles	147
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	64
Ice cream premises	19
Markets	143
Pet shops	1
Butchers	43

FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses	408
Shops and warehouses	22

FACTORIES

With power	38
Outworkers	1

CLEAN AIR ACT

Smoke control areas	1,615
Smoke observations: Industrial	26
Domestic	286
Atmospheric deposit stations	290
Atmospheric pollution, other visits	82
Boilerhouse inspection	16
Interviews regarding adaptation	

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Drains tested	125
Drains inspected	565
Domestic sanitary accommodation	57
Public sanitary accommodation	125
School sanitary accommodation	7
Cesspools and unsewered premises	60

RODENT AND VERMIN INFESTATION

Rodent infestation	230
Filthy and verminous premises	73
Manholes treated	200

MISCELLANEOUS

Animals (keeping of)	6
Water supply	106
Abandoned cars	57
Infectious disease	15
Noise nuisance	34
Offensive trades	1
Refuse	678
Plans	39
Sampling visits	279
Interviews	411
Miscellaneous	406
Petroleum Acts	123
Dumping	47
Hairdressers	22

(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

DWELLING HOUSES

Service pipes repaired	1
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Roofs repaired	6
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	10
External walls repaired or renewed	2
Internal walls repaired or replastered	4
Floors repaired or renewed	1
Ceilings repaired	1
Doors and windows repaired	4
Houses disinfested	8
Smoky conditions abated	1
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	1
Dirty premises cleansed	5
Verminous premises disinfested	17
Yards and passages repaired	2
Sinks renewed	1

WATERCLOSETS

Cisterns repaired or renewed	6
Pedestals repaired or renewed	2
Lighted	2
Flush pipes, repaired or renewed	1
Cleansed	9
Compartments repaired or rebuilt	12
Privies abolished and waterclosets provided	3
Public conveniences repaired	12
Ventilated	7
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	2

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Provided with first aid boxes	1
Provided with abstract	3
Provided with heating	3
Provided with lighting	1
Provided with handrails	5
Provided with hot water and washing facilities	2
Provided with other improvements	9
Provided with meal taking facilities	2
Improvement of non-mechanical factories	2

FOOD PREMISES

Rooms cleansed	11
Equipment cleansed	10
Redecorated	10

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)

Waiting facilities improved	7
Sanitary accommodation improved	4
Personal hygiene improved	12
Other improvements	16

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise nuisance abated	8
Petrol tanks filled	2
Petrol tanks tested	12
Petroleum installations, renewal of equipment	14
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	6
Nuisances from burning of refuse abated	4
Industrial smoke nuisance abated	5
Abandoned cars removed	9
Abandoned cars destroyed	6
New dustbins provided, or old dustbins removed	472

The following is a summary of improvements effected:-

Accumulations removed	14
Drains cleansed	57
Drains repaired	39

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provided for the registration of hairdressers and barbers and no person shall carry on such a business on any premises within the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority.

The section also empowers the local authority to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of premises and equipment, and the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises. Byelaws have been made under this section and they are in operation in this area.

There are nine gentlemen and 22 ladies hairdressing establishments on the register. 22 visits of inspection were made during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. The Act aims to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and run and that sites are not allowed in the wrong places. Sites may only be established where the occupier of the site holds a site licence, and this is dependant upon the occupier having a successful planning permission to develop land as a site for the stationing of caravans. The Act also empowers a local authority to attach conditions to site licences which ensure adequate control over the site.

There is only one site within this area licenced for the stationing of 17 caravans. The site is conveniently positioned near the centre of the town and yet is well screened from view by trees. The site is well managed and no complaints have arisen during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to regulate the sale of pet animals and it makes provision for the licensing and inspection of pet shops.

One premise is registered as a pet shop, and throughout the year conditions were satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstering filling of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by the local authority. Premises used for the storage or manufacture of rag flock must be licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale of unclean filling materials and regulations have been made which set out standards of cleanliness for filling materials.

No premises were in use during the year for any purpose within the scope of this Act.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936 PETROLEUM (MIXTURES) ORDER 1929 PETROLEUM (CARBIDE OF CALCIUM ORDER) 1929 ETC.

The Chief Public Health Inspector carries out the duties of Petroleum Officer for the Elland Urban District. Duties under the above Act include the annual licensing of premises where stocks of petroleum or petroleum mixtures are kept, and the inspection and testing of all new pumps and installations for the storage of petrol.

44 licences were in force at the end of the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and 8 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum Mixtures.

Public Health Inspectors work in co-operation with the County Fire Service.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in Elland. This is an enclosed bath with heated water which is subject to treatment by continuous filtration and chlorination. The process ensures that the bath water is completely changed during an approximate period of four hours.

During the year 44 samples of water were taken from the bath, 38 of which were reported as satisfactory.

LAND CHARGES

437 enquiry forms were dealt with during the year and much valuable time was used in searching through records, perusing of maps and visiting properties in order that accurate information could be returned.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of Public Health work embraces a very wide field of activity, including the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the cleansing and emptying of pail closets, privies and cesspools, salvage operations, street cleansing and gully emptying. These duties are divided between the Health Department and the Surveyor's Department, street cleansing and gully emptying being the responsibility of the Surveyor.

Refuse collection continued fairly satisfactorily throughout the year. There were the usual setbacks occasioned by vehicle breakdown, the lack of a spare vehicle, labour shortages and sickness. The revised bonus scheme was re-submitted for approval and appears to be receiving more than a cursory examination. The workmen have again given yeoman service throughout the year and their efforts are fully appreciated by the community.

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year at Lowfields. The problems of trade waste disposal were again very much to the fore and during the year work proceeded on the installation of an incinerator for burning trade waste.

The collection of salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year and £1,730 was realised from sales. Income from sales of scrap metal and other waste amounted to £54. Other income from special collections, trade refuse and tipping charges amounted to £192.

The Council's Municipal Dustbin scheme continued satisfactorily during the year. 472 dustbins were provided as replacement to premises at a cost of £772. 2. 0d. The paper sack system of refuse storage continued to be very hygienic and satisfactory, and was extended to include new Council houses at Stainland, Little Bradley and part of central Elland.

The following table shows the types of containers in use within the area:-

<u>Type of Container</u>	<u>Number in use</u>
Metal dustbins	8,292
Pail closets	83
Privy middens	5
Paper sacks	403

The following table shows the revenue gained from special collections of refuse and from charges made for tipping facilities and trade refuse collection during 1969:-

Type of Service	Number of Collections	Revenue
Special collections of refuse	5	£17. 10. 0.
Tipping charges	-	£296. 11. 6.
Collection of trade refuse	-	£163. 0. 0.
Total Revenue:-	-	£477. 1. 6.

The following table gives details of refuse removed during the year:-

Vehicle	House Refuse		Goux Tubs		Waste Paper	
	Loads	Weight	Loads	Weight	Loads	Weight
Bedford 6 ton	806	2669-17-2	-	-	-	T. C. Q.
Bedford 6 ton	732	2372- 5-0	-	-	-	45.- 8 - 0.
Bedford 3 ton	293	461- 9-2	-	-	575	128 -15 - 0
Karrier 3 ton	706	776-12-0	202	113-12-2	-	-
Morris 15 cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-

A limited amount of salvage is obtained from the tipped refuse before the material is placed, levelled and consolidated. Metals of various types and rags are taken to the depot building, conveniently situated near the tip where they are placed with other materials salvaged during collection. By far the greatest item of salvage is waste paper and cardboard, and during the year 167 tons of this material was collected by the waste paper vehicle and by other vehicles during collection of house refuse. This material forms an extremely useful form of revenue. Cardboard is sorted and baled at the depot in a large ground floor room in which is provided a Camco electrically driven baling press and two manually operated presses which are used, one to bale newsprint and the other to bale rags. There has been no difficulty in disposal of metals and textiles.

The Council is fortunate in having the Lowfields depot building which provides an ideal centre for a public cleansing service. The building provides on the ground floor ample garage space, a large paper baling room, a large storage room for dustbins and refuse containers, showers and sanitary accommodation for the cleansing staff. The first floor provides a large storage room for baled paper and cardboard, an office for the foreman, and a dining room for the staff. Other areas of floor space are available for other uses. An electric hoist is provided for transferring bales of paper from one floor to another.

The following tables show details of salvage and the revenue obtained during the year:-

TABLE 1 - WASTE PAPER, 1969

Grade	Weight			Revenue		
	T	C	Q	£.	s.	d.
1. Mixed Waste	58	11	0	535.	16.	1.
2. Fibreboard	49	16	2	567.	3.	0.
3. Newsprint	58	3	0	626.	19.	0.
Total:-	166	10	2	£1,729.	18.	1.

TABLE 2 - METALS AND TEXTILES ETC. 1969

Material	Weight			Revenue		
	C.	Q.	LBS.	£.	s.	d.
Rags	20	- 2	- 9	18.	.3.	.5.
Wools			3		3.	0.
Copper			15	1.	17.	6.
Aluminium	3	- 2	- 25	16.	6.	8.
Non-ferrous		1	- 8	1.	7.	0.
Iron		2	- 0		13.	0.
Cartons				15.	9.	0.
Total Revenue :-				£53.	19.	7.

TABLE 3 - COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	REVENUE	
	Waste Paper £	Metals & Textiles etc. £
1969	1,730	54
1968	1,377	67
1967	1,549	42
1966	1,609	40
1965	1,745	43
1964	1,446	53
1963	1,733	55
1962	902	58
1961	1,256	84
1960	848	88

Five vehicles are in daily use for the collection of refuse and waste paper and for the cleansing of privies and pail closets, and public conveniences. In addition to these, a small pickup vehicle is used by the foreman for transport purposes and also for the collection of small items of refuse and salvage.

Maintenance of the fleet is carried out by a local garage and the refuse collection service was not impaired by major breakdown.

The bulk of refuse is collected by the two large capacity compression vehicles. Details of the vehicles in operation during 1969 are set out in the following table.

The men are provided with suitable protective clothing to enable the work to be carried out with a minimum of discomfort and without unnecessary wear and tear to their personal clothing. The variety of protective clothing issued, according to the type of work being done, consists of donkey jackets, overalls, gloves and wellington boots, and these items are well appreciated by the staff.

Make	Reg. No.	Date of Reg.	Type of Body	Capacity	Duty
Carrier	FJX 989E	1. 7.67	3 ton side loader	7 cu.yds	Refuse collection, cleansing of private and pail closets
Bedford	LWT 160D	19. 4.66	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yds	Refuse collection
Morris	EKU 919D	1. 4.66	Mini Van	-	Pub. Conveniences
Morris	DHL 176C	23. 7.65	15 cwt. Pick-up	-	Waste paper and gen. collections
Bedford	DWU 138B	1.11.64	3 ton side loader	10 cu.yds	Collection of refuse & salvage
Bedford	AYG 622B	14. 4.64	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yds	Refuse collection
Bedford	GWV 247	29.12.47	30 cwt. tipping body	5 cu.yds	Depot and tip
I.C.B	BYG 728B	15. 9.64	Loading Shovel		Tip operations

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

This is an Act to make further provision for the protection and improvement of buildings of architectural and historic interest and of the character of areas of such interest; for the preservation and planting of trees; and for the orderly disposal of used vehicles and equipment and other rubbish.

The anti-social practice of dumping refuse on waste land has for many years been increasing. The department provides a free collection service for bulky domestic refuse, yet in spite of this service, articles are dumped in isolated places. A number of tours were made during the year to clear untidy sites and as the problem grows, so will the rate borne cost of clearing sites increase. The Council has made available to ratepayers during normal working hours, facilities at Lowfields tip for the reception of unwanted articles, bulky refuse etc. and this has been widely advertised in the district.

The problem of abandoned cars will increase as the number of vehicles on the roads increase during future years. Procedure for dealing with these vehicles is fairly uniform and well established in the West Riding area as a result of a Working Party which gave much time and consideration to this problem before the Act was laid on the statute book. During the year 47 inspections of vehicles were carried out and resulting from this work, nine vehicles were removed and six were destroyed, the remainder being removed by the owners concerned after action by the department.

Two cases of dumping refuse were reported to Committee and it was resolved that legal proceedings be taken. The cases will be heard in January, 1970.

